

gonist than parliamentary debates. Democratic normality? It could also be a good excuse for limiting oneself to living the commodity that means not entering into conflict with reality.

## 19 Political news and professional autonomy

ENRIC COMPANY

The author takes us back to the end of the decade of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, a stage during which the country's press underwent a fundamental change. The editorial offices filled up with young people committed to progressive social and political changes. Many of them received their intellectual formation in the universities, and were dedicated to the anti-Francoist struggle.

In the decade of the eighties these professionals occupy posts of responsibility, not only in the media but also alongside political posts of confidence, in institutional press offices. On the other hand, it is here that we find the people responsible for a press with sensationalist elements, committed to selling scandals rather than news. Finally, the author thinks that it is necessary to have professionals with their own criteria, not without a critical sense but with a big dose of objectivity.

## 28 Photographers, 15 years later

PEPE ENCINAS

Currently working as a professional photographer, the author reflects about how the concept of graphic journalism has undergone profound changes in a period of 15 years. Photo-journalists now have a greater sensitivity regarding news and an aesthetic, visual concept.

In 1974, the newspapers had one or two photographers on their permanent staff, while others worked as assistants without any kind of work security. Later, a group of photographers tried to form a news "pool" in order to counterbalance the official reports of Franco's dying regime. Journalists also went to great lengths to launch the profession in other fields like that of sport.

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